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SAFE STREETS

FBI VIOLENT CRIME INITIATIVES



VIOLENT CRIMES
AND
MAJOR
OFFENDERS
SECTION

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

- ◆ On January 9, 1992, the FBI announced the Safe Streets Violent Crimes Initiative (SSVCI). The SSVCI is an initiative designed to allow the Special Agent in Charge of each FBI field division to address street gang and drug related violence through the establishment of FBI sponsored, long-term, proactive task forces focusing on violent gangs, crimes of violence, and the apprehension of violent fugitives.
- ◆ The FBI has developed a model methodology to identify a community's crime problem and develop a strategy to address that problem.

SAFE STREETS MISSION

- ◆ Safe Streets Task Forces (SSTFs) attack street gang and drug related violence as well as seek the most significant fugitives wanted for crimes of violence, through the establishment of long-term, proactive and coordinated teams of federal, state and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors.
- ◆ The FBI has developed a National Violent Crime Strategy, National Strategy for Organized Crime/Drug Enterprises, and a National Gang Strategy which serve as the frameworks for combating violence in America. Each of these strategies incorporate the task force concept with a comprehensive investigative and prosecutive focus.
- ◆ Through the Unlawful Flight to Avoid Prosecution/Confinement Statute, the FBI has traditionally been tasked with seeking the nation's most sought after state and local violent fugitives. As part of the SSVCI, the FBI has joined forces with state and local agencies to apprehend violent fugitives that are wanted in association with violent criminal activity.

TASK FORCE COMPOSITION

- ◆ As of June 1, 1998, the Safe Streets and Gang Unit (SSGU) has responsibility for 162 SSTFs in 54 FBI field offices. The breakdown of SSTFs are as follows:
 - Violent Crime Task Forces - 50
 - Violent Crime/Fugitive Task Forces - 33
 - Violent Crime/Gang Task Forces - 41
 - Fugitive Task Forces - 23
 - Interstate Theft/Major Offenders (Property Crime/Car jacking Task Forces) - 15
- ◆ SSTFs team 781 FBI Special Agents with 182 other Federal Agents, and 1,207 state and local law enforcement participants.

BENEFITS TO STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES

- ◆ The task force concept increases the effectiveness and productivity of limited personnel and logistical resources, avoids duplication of investigation and consequent wasteful expenditure of resources in matters of concurrent jurisdiction and expands the cooperation and communication among federal and state law enforcement agencies.
- ◆ SSTFs allow the application of sophisticated investigative techniques normally associated with complex organized crime and racketeering investigations. Such techniques are frequently not available to local police agencies.
- ◆ The FBI is authorized to reimburse state and local agencies for the overtime worked by full-time members of SSTFs at a rate of \$726.81 per month or \$8,721.72 annually.

GANG INVESTIGATIONS

- ◆ The FBI is identifying and targeting violent street gangs as a priority matter utilizing joint task forces. These task forces are applying investigative techniques and strategies which the FBI has successfully used to target traditional organized crime, including the development of a solid intelligence base, undercover operations and the application of various electronic surveillance techniques.
- ◆ The FBI is the principal federal agency charged with investigating criminal activity associated with violent street gangs.
- ◆ By applying the same methods used in the successful war on traditional organized crime, SSTFs are developing racketeering and continuing criminal enterprise cases to remove the leadership and the most dangerous members of violent street gangs and to seize their assets.
- ◆ Street gangs and other loosely knit groups are responsible for a substantial portion of the increase in violent crime in the United States. The FBI has determined that gangs pursue their criminal enterprises through an array of violent criminal activity to include murder, extortion, kidnaping, assault, robbery and drug trafficking.
- ◆ In numerous cities, FBI sponsored task forces are targeting individuals or groups associated with the Bloods and Crips, Black Gangster Disciples Nation, Almighty Latin Kings Nation, Jamaican Posses, and other violent street gangs.
- ◆ The investigation of other local or regional gangs involved in kidnaping, bank robberies, drug related murders, as well as an intensified focus upon the apprehension of dangerous fugitives continues to be a primary thrust of the overall violent crime strategy.

VIOLENT CRIMES AND MAJOR OFFENDERS PROGRAM (VCMOP) RESULTS

- ◆ A measure of the results of the SSVCII can be seen through a comparison of the statistical accomplishments of the FBI's VCMOP:

	<u>FY 92</u>	<u>FY 93</u>	<u>FY 94</u>	<u>FY 95</u>	<u>FY 96</u>	<u>FY 97</u>	<u>*FY 98</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Complaints	6,417	6,929	5,948	5,620	5,292	5,354	3,023	38,583
Arrests	14,019	23,109	24,194	23,718	24,732	25,078	12,384	147,234
Locates	2,600	3,326	4,004	3,132	3,134	2,702	1,734	20,632
Indictments/ Informations	6,113	7,174	6,801	6,279	7,075	7,283	3,840	44,565
Convictions/ Pre-Trial Diversions	6,473	8,224	7,919	7,061	8,407	8,713	4,271	51,068

* Figures for FY 98 are based on 1st & 2nd quarter statistics which are accumulated through the Integrated Statistical Reporting and Analysis Application. Reporting period 10/1/97 through 3/31/98.

EXAMPLES OF SAFE STREETS TASK FORCE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- ◆ During the early morning hours of December 12, 1996, the Los Angeles Division in coordination with the DEA and Los Angeles Police Department, coordinated the simultaneous arrest of 15 individuals associated with the Edward Stanley, Jr., violent drug criminal enterprise.. Arrests and search warrants occurred in Los Angeles, California, Memphis, Tennessee and Las Vegas, Nevada .

The arrests and searches were based upon court authorized complaints filed in United States District Court, Central District of California (CDC), Los Angeles, California, which charged the defendants with conspiracy to distribute cocaine and heroin, and in the case of Edward Stanley, Jr., Daniel Ray Bennett and Roy Lee Lovett, Jr., murder-for-hire.

This investigation was based upon information that Stanley was in charge of a violent interstate drug criminal enterprise who supplied numerous Los Angeles Blood and Crip criminal street gangs with large quantities of cocaine and heroin. Stanley's organization was also distributed drugs to Memphis, Tennessee. The Stanley organization used load vehicles with hidden compartments to transport multi- kilograms of cocaine. Stanley directed violent street gang members to commit acts of violence including murder in furtherance of his violent criminal enterprise.

On September 16, 1997, the first federal death penalty prosecution in the Central District of California, Los Angeles, California, in the past 30 years was culminated with guilty pleas from Edward Stanley, Jr. and Daniel Ray Bennett. Roy Lee Lovett later plead guilty to the same charge of violation of Title 18, USC 1958, Conspiracy to commit murder for hire (resulting in death). The three men plead guilty to the November 26, 1996, violent murder of Ricky Ray Hall in Las Vegas, Nevada. The murder of Hall was determined to be related to the Edward Stanley drug trafficking organization because, Stanley believed Hall had disappeared with an estimated \$300,000 of the organization's drug proceeds in 1995. When Hall surfaced in LV, Nevada in 1996, Stanley hired Bennett, a documented Donna Street Crips gang member, and Lovett, to kill Hall.

On December 1, 1997, Edward Stanley and Daniel Ray Bennett were sentenced to Life Imprisonment Without Possibility of Release in the Central District of California, Los Angeles, California.

To date, 13 of the 15 originally indicted subjects have been convicted in this investigation in this Los Angeles Title III investigation. During the course of this joint FBI investigation approximately \$600,000 in drug proceeds, 25 kilograms of cocaine, 45 firearms, 10 automobiles and one kilo of heroin have been seized. Forfeiture efforts are continuing and combined with cash seizures are expected to surpass \$1 million.

- ◆ On November 8, 1994, the Mandarin Chinese Restaurant in Wichita, Kansas was robbed by five members of the Buc Lao Killers (BLK). The BLK are an Asian street gang that has terrorized the Asian community in the Wichita area over the past few years. During the course of the robbery, the owners of the restaurant, Mark and Barbara Sun were tied up and placed on the floor. Barbara Sun was then pulled by the hair through the kitchen area and up the back stairs to a second floor room where she was tortured, beaten and murdered (shot five times with 9mm) because she could not open a floor safe, which she and her husband had not been able to open in six years.

This case was opened as a Hobbs Act investigation and worked by the Safe Streets Wichita Violent Crimes Task Force, Kansas City Division, Wichita Resident Agency. The five defendants responsible for this crime were arrested between November 19, 1994 and January 12, 1995. Three subjects were arrested in Wichita, KS, one subject was arrested in Denver, Colorado, and the remaining subject was arrested in Falls Church, Virginia.

This case resulted in the conviction and subsequent sentences of all five subjects for their involvement with this crime. United States Attorney General Janet Reno authorized the trials of Bountaem Chanthadara and Phuoc H. Nguyen to be prosecuted as death penalty cases.

On October 9, 1996, Bountaem Chanthadara was given the death penalty. Piyaroth S. Kayarath and Phuoc H. Nguyen were sentenced to life in Federal prison. Furthermore, Khammouck Namphengsone and Somlith Soukamnueth pled guilty and testified against the other three defendants and were sentenced to 20 and 22 years in prison respectively.

- ◆ In March 1996, the Omaha Division, initiated an investigation into the illegal criminal activities of the Murder Town Gangster Crips (MTGC). The MTGC are a local set of the Crips Street Gang that seized and maintained control of the Pleasant View Housing Project in Omaha, Nebraska. Leadership and members of this gang are feared by members of the housing project because of their violence. The MTGC had been involved in an ongoing criminal enterprise involving narcotics distribution, homicide, assault, threatening witnesses, and conspiracy to commit these violent criminal acts. Additionally, members of the MTGC are known to have committed several homicides and have assaulted and threatened to assault any witnesses to these killings.

On August 11, 1997, MTGC member James Edward Myers was convicted by a federal jury in Douglas County, Nebraska District Court, on four counts of conspiracy to distribute cocaine, possession with intent to deliver more than 140 grams of cocaine, use of a firearm during the commission of a crime and possession of a firearm by a convicted felon. Myers was subsequently sentenced to 70 years. Also, Myers was convicted of murder in October 1997, and is currently awaiting sentencing. Furthermore, 15 other MTGC members and/or associates have pled guilty to possession of cocaine with intent to deliver and have been sentenced to three (3) to seven (7) years of imprisonment.

- ◆ In April 1995, Jackson Division (JN), along with the Drug Enforcement Agency, Moss Point Police Department, Gauthier Police Department, Pasagoula Police Department and the Mississippi Bureau of Narcotics initiated an investigation into the illegal criminal activities of four separate street gangs which were responsible for numerous violent crimes, to include homicides and the shooting of a police officer, as well as the distribution of hundreds of kilograms of crack cocaine along the Mississippi and Alabama gulf coast areas.

Four sets of indictments were returned in the Southern District of Mississippi charging gang members with Title 21, narcotics, and Title 18, ITAR violations.

The first set of indictments charged six members of the Denver Lane Bloods (DLB) Gang who were operating in Pascagoula/Moss Point, Mississippi. This indictment was returned on June 26, 1996. All six subjects were arrested without incident. Additionally, the leader of the DLB Anthony G. Kizzee, aka Lucky, aka Speedy, was convicted on February 7, 1997. Kizzee was found guilty by a jury verdict on seven counts of an indictment for violation of Title 21, Conspiracy, and Title 18, ITAR charges. Kizzee received a life sentence on April 18, 1997.

The second set of indictments charged six subjects of the Black Gangster Disciples (BGD), and the Gangsters. This indictment was returned on July 18, 1996. All six subjects were arrested without incident.

During the arrest of the DLB and the BGD members, six federal search warrants were executed resulting in the seizure of \$10,000 in cash, the recovery of eight firearms, small amounts of cocaine base, marijuana, and numerous gang documents and photographs.

The third set of indictments charged ten members of the "Florida Boys," a regional gang that is responsible for the distribution of hundreds of kilos of crack cocaine in Mississippi, Alabama and Florida.

On August 22, 1996, six of the indicted subjects to include the leader of the Florida Boys, John K. Williams, aka Florida Tony, were arrested without incident. The remaining four subjects are currently in a fugitive status.

During the week of February 10 - 14, 1997, a trial was held in the Southern District of Mississippi; where the five indicted members of the Florida Boys to include John K. Williams, were convicted for violation of Title 21 drug trafficking and ITAR charges. Williams was subsequently sentenced to life in prison.

On August 28, 1996, eight members of the BGD were charged in a superseding indictment in the Southern District of Mississippi, for Title 21 drug trafficking violations. This indictment placed additional charges on the six BGD subjects who were originally indicted in July of 1996, plus charged two subjects that had not been previously charged. Included in the indictment was Edmond C. Brown, the reputed leader of the Moss Point BGD. All eight of the indicted subjects were arrested without incident.

On September 7, 1996, BGD member, Marcus Triplett was shot twice in the face by Marlon Johnson and George Armstrong. Triplett is expected to recover from his wounds. Johnson and Armstrong are cousins of Edmond C. Brown.

On September 10, 1996, FBI Agents filed a complaint in United States District Court and arrest warrants were signed for Armstrong and Johnson for violations of Title 18, United States Code 1512, and 1513, i.e., attempted murder of a federal witness to prevent testimony at trial. Shortly thereafter, Armstrong was arrested by FBI Agents in Moss Point, Mississippi.

On September 12, 1996, Johnson was arrested in Chicago, Illinois by the Chicago Police Department (CPD) after the CPD received an NCIC wanted hit during a routine profile stop. Johnson was stopped after stepping off a Greyhound Bus at the bus station. Edmond C. Brown was subsequently convicted and sentenced to life in prison.

The fourth set of indictments charged four members and/or associates of the Playboy Gangster Crips (PGC). The PGC are based out of Los Angeles, California, are responsible for the distribution of multi-kilos of cocaine into the Pascagoula and Moss Point, Mississippi and Mobile, Alabama areas.

This indictment was returned on January 29, 1998. All four subjects to include to the leader of the PGC, Cameron Mabins, aka "L.A. Duke", were arrested without incident. All four subjects were charged in a multi-count indictment returned in the Southern District of Mississippi for violations of Title 21 U.S.C. Sections 846, 841 and 853. Additionally, \$15,030.00 in U.S. Currency was seized during the arrests.

To date, the BACKSLIDER investigation has resulted in the following statistical accomplishments:

- 1) A total of 53 gang members have been indicted from the Playboy Gangster Crips, Black Gangster Disciples, Denver Lane Bloods (DLB) and Florida Boys (FB) street gangs. 46 gang members have been convicted thus far on Title 18 ITAR and Title 21 Drug Trafficking charges.
- 2) Three (3) subjects have been sentenced to life in a federal penitentiary: Edmond Brown, aka "Nikki", the Moss Point, Mississippi leader of the BGD street gang, Anthony Kizzee, aka "L.A. Lucky", the Los Angeles based leader of the DLB street gang and John K. Williams, aka "Florida Tony", the Tampa, Florida based leader of the FB street gang.
- 3) Two (2) members of the BGD street gang were arrested and convicted of the attempted murder of a federal witness, after they shot a cooperating defendant in the face in an attempt to prevent his testimony at the Edmond Brown trial.
- 4) One (1) homicide and four (4) gang related shootings were solved, including the March, 1996 shooting/attempted murder of a Moss Point Police Officer.
- 5) Six (6) kilos of cocaine and several dozen firearms have been seized.
- 6) \$154,493.00 in assets, (currency/vehicles/jewelry) has been forfeited.



On July 1993, a SSTF, Los Angeles (LA) Division, initiated an investigation into the illegal criminal activities of the California Mexican Mafia, aka "LA EME" or "EME".

The EME was formed in the California Department of Corrections Penal System at the Duele Vocational Institution located in Tracy, California, in the late 1950's, by East LA Hispanics who predominately came from a common neighborhood (barrio). EME (phonetic spelling for the Spanish letter M) was born with the idea of forming a "Gang of Gangs" that would supersede the traditional territorial boundaries set up outside of prison walls.

The well-organized gang built its criteria along ethnic lines and a set of rules modeled after the Sicilian Mafia. With a set of rules governing its members, the EME has become a fundamental criminal enterprise established for the sole purpose of committing criminal activities in furtherance of the organization's goals. Some of the gang's activities include expanding its control of heroin trafficking, drug rip-offs, prostitution, business robberies, contract murders, gambling, debt collection, extortion, and other illicit activities.

EME members were also responsible for arranging or participating in a killing spree that took the lives of two advisers on the film "American Me," a movie depicting EME's prison and street activities in California, arranging or participating in 12 attempted murders including a failed hit on a El Sureno Gang member; directing wide-scale assaults on sheriff's deputies and inmates in the LA County Jail; engaging in drug trafficking in Latino neighborhoods throughout Southern California and killing or threatening to kill competitors; and possessing a variety of assault weapons.

Traditionally, EME membership has been comprised mostly of Southern California Hispanics; however, EME membership has been known to expand into Northern and Central California. All EME members abide by a "blood in, blood out" honor code.

On April 29, 1995, this investigation resulted in the arrest of 22 members and/or associates of the EME on federal Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) charges. Quantities of marijuana, cocaine, 14 vehicles, ten weapons, numerous documents and photographs relating to the EME's criminal transactions and in excess of \$8,000.00 in U.S. Currency were seized from targeted locations.

On September 1995, a superseding RICO indictment was handed down by a Federal Grand Jury, in Los Angeles, California; against 22 members of the EME. Of the 22 indicted EME members, seven of the defendants pleaded guilty to RICO charges, one defendant was severed from the others for trial purposes, and one defendant was killed before trial, with the 13 remaining defendants standing trial in October 1996.

In May 1997, following a seven month federal trial, a federal jury in Los Angeles, California, after a two week deliberation convicted 12 of the 13 indicted EME members of multiple counts of federal RICO charges, including drug statutes, murder and extortion carried out in a ruthless bid to extend the EME's influence beyond California's prisons. The one remaining EME member was acquitted. The conviction of the 12 EME members could result in life sentences and forfeiture of most of their personal property.

During the week of September 2 - 5, 1997, the 12 convicted EME members were sentenced in Los Angeles, California, with sentences ranging from 32 years in prison to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole. Also, at the conclusion of the above mentioned RICO trial, a forfeiture hearing was held and it was determined that all property claimed in the original indictment was found to have been procured from illegal activities of the organization. Therefore, this property has been forfeited to the federal government.



In October 1992, the Houston (HO) Division initiated an investigation into the drug trafficking activities of Wendell Alboyd Cornett. This organization was predicated upon information that revealed Cornett and his brother Warren Dean Cornett were major drug traffickers in HO as well as other major cities and states throughout the U.S. The Cornett criminal organization had operated in HO with virtual impunity for at least seven years as he was normally insulated from direct involvement. Source information and Houston Police Department (HPD) intelligence has shown Cornett's criminal affiliation with numerous violent criminal street gang members, most notably the Westside Eightball Posse (WSEBP). Wendell Alboyd Cornett is considered a street lieutenant for the WSEBP. Cornett is believed to be responsible for ordering the robberies of certain properties and businesses in the HO area. Additionally, Cornett operated his drug trafficking activities with a great deal of sophistication and had established front businesses to launder drug proceeds. These businesses were also utilized to facilitate the distribution of cocaine. These businesses were: House of Colors Paint and Body and Stadium Bowl Pro-Shop. Furthermore, Cornett's organization was responsible for trafficking in excess of 600 kilograms of cocaine through HO as well as other major U.S. cities and states.

Historically, the Cornett criminal enterprise has been involved in drug trafficking, interstate theft, strong arm robberies, home invasions, bank fraud, auto thefts, weapons violations, and murder. Also, the Cornett organization has established sources of information within the HPD and Harris County Sheriff's Department (HCSD). On one occasion an officer was utilized by captioned organization to run license tags from FBI surveillance vehicles.

On February 3, 1995, the facts of captioned case were presented to the Southern District of Texas, (SDT), United States Attorney's Office.

On October 25, 1995, a Federal Grand Jury (FGJ), SDT, returned a sealed indictment charging Wendell Alboyd Cornett for violation of Title 21, U.S.C. Section 841 (a) (1); 841 (b) (1) and 846.

On June 10, 1996, in a first superseding indictment, five (5) individuals, to include Wendell Alboyd Cornett and Warren Dean Cornett were indicted under seal by a FGJ for Title 21, U.S.C. 841 (a) (1), Title 21, U.S.C. 846 and Title 21, U.S.C. 853 (a) (2) Use for Proceeds and Facilitation.

On August 8, 1996, Wendell A. Cornett, Warren D. Cornett, Kim B. Boutte, Kevin R. Nixon and Kelvin Turner were arrested at their residences. In addition to these arrests, two (2) search warrants were executed, five (5) vehicle seizure warrants were executed along with four (4) consents to search. As a result of the consents to search, two (2) additional vehicles were seized along with \$32,125.00 in U.S. currency, at total value of assets \$148,150.00.

On October 4, 1996, a FGJ issued true bills of indictments for Henry C. Derousselle, Mary M. Galloway, Linda A. Cornett, Toni L. Scott, Romalius E. Mathews, and for a HCSD Deputy James M. Phillips, Jr. who provided information and narcotics transaction security at various intervals for the Cornett organization. Deputy Phillips was paid by Wendell A. Cornett through a cooperating defendant to act as security. According to intelligence sources, Phillips facilitated some drug deals by his "security presence" and turned a blind eye to his friend's drug operation.

On March 28, 1997, members and/or associates of the Cornett organization pled guilty to Title 21, USC 841; Title 21, USC. 846; Title 18, USC 1956 and Title 26, USC 7206.

On June 16, 1997, after a ten (10) week trial, the remaining four members and/or associates of the Cornett organization to include Wendell Alboyd Cornett, and Warren Dean Cornett, were convicted by jury trial in U.S. District Court in the SDT for Title 21, USC 841; Title 21, USC 846; Title 18, USC 1956 and Title 26, U.S.C. 7206.

In January 1998, Wendell Alboyd Cornett was given life imprisonment and Warren Dean Cornett received a mandatory life sentence. The nine (9) remaining subjects are currently awaiting sentencing.



In June 1992, a SSTF, Los Angeles (LA) Division, initiated an investigation into the Grape Street Crips (GSC), a violent LA based street gang. This investigation targeted Wayne Day and Cedric McGill, two of the most successful and notorious drug distributors within the GSC.

On January 10, 1996, the LA Division indicted 10 members of Cedric McGill's drug trafficking organization. McGill, like Day, had "Original Gangster" status and enjoyed a lofty reputation among LA gang members. Over the last two decades, McGill formed a highly lucrative drug distribution network which transcended traditional gang distinctions.

This investigation revealed that McGill was responsible for the distribution of more than 200 kilograms of cocaine, much of which was distributed in the three largest housing project areas in South Central LA (Jordan Downs, Imperial Courts, and Nickerson Gardens).

Many of the nine individuals arrested with McGill had violent criminal histories and one was suspected of firebombing an apartment that killed five members of a family. All ten (10) defendants pleaded guilty in United States District Court, Central District of California to violation of federal narcotics laws.

On May 15, 1996, the LA Division and the Minneapolis (MP) Division culminated the next phase of this investigation with the arrest of 22 members of the GSC. Those arrested in LA included Wayne Day, commonly referred to as the "Godfather of Watts" in view of the commanding position he occupied in the LA street gang world. For decades, Day had been considered to be untouchable by law enforcement authorities.

The arrests were based upon sealed federal indictments issued in the Central District of California, LA, and the District of Minnesota, MP, charging the defendants with violations of federal narcotics and conspiracy laws. Additionally, Day and two others were charged with Possession of Goods Stolen from Interstate Commerce.

Through the use of sophisticated investigative techniques the FBI determined that Day and his co-conspirators were involved in an extensive interstate drug trafficking effort, with customers in cities throughout the country including LA, Cleveland, Memphis (ME), MP, and Jackson (JN), Mississippi.

This investigation had been closely coordinated utilizing the "anchor office" approach, and by doing so, resulted in the seizure of numerous drug shipments which originated in LA. For example, seven kilograms of powder cocaine were seized in ME, five pounds of cocaine base, or "crack," were seized in MP; Furthermore, in excess of 600 grams of "crack" were seized in Vicksburg, Mississippi; and more than one kilogram of "crack" was seized at a LA bus terminal as the drug couriers were boarding the bus.

Moreover, in late November 1995, approximately \$460,000 in cash, 26 kilograms of cocaine, and extensive drug records were seized in LA from a Mexican drug trafficking organization. The organization, headed by a Mexican national had been supplying one of Wayne Day's GSC associates.

The success from this investigation has produced the following results:

Indictments

LA, California: 24
JN, Mississippi: 2
MP, Minnesota: 11
ME, Tennessee: 20
Total number of indictments nationwide: 57
Currency Seized: \$516,930.62
Vehicles Seized: 4
Weapons Seized: 28
Narcotics Seized: 43 Kilograms of Cocaine
14 LBS. of Amphetamines

The investigative component of this investigation has utilized the “team concept” to develop evidence against the targeted members of the GSC and has employed various techniques, including the effective operation of CW’s and court-authorized electronic surveillance.

The GSC investigation has been extremely effective and has served to disrupt the criminal activities of major elements within the GSC and the other criminal elements affiliated with the gang. The overall impact of the investigation can be clearly demonstrated by the successful prosecution of numerous conspirators involved with the drug trafficking organizations of Wayne Day and Cedric McGill, and the lengthy prison sentences handed down by the court. The investigation not only disrupted drug trafficking organizations in LA, but also in Minneapolis, Cleveland, Jackson and Memphis.

The next phase of this investigation culminated on May 28, 1998. On that date several hundred law enforcement personnel nationwide participated in the execution of 73 federal arrest warrants and more than five federal search warrants. The federal warrants were based on 17 indictments issued out of the Central District of California, Los Angeles, California, and 56 indictments issued out of the Eastern District of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas on federal drugs and firearms charges.

These parallel investigations illustrated the flow of cocaine from Mexican drug trafficking organizations to members of violent Los Angeles street gangs and their associates throughout the country to cities such as Little Rock, Arkansas, and Baltimore, Maryland, where local distributors continue the flow of cocaine and its attendant violence across the streets of this country.

To date the current phase of the GSC investigation has resulted in the seizure of more than 17 kilograms of cocaine powder, four kilograms of rock cocaine, one pound of marijuana, 13 firearms, including two Mac 11's and a Tec 9 semi-automatic weapons.

- ◆ The New York Division (Long Island Resident Agency), initiated an investigation targeting members of the Pagans Outlaw Motorcycle Club (POMC). The POMC is being investigated under the Racketeer Influenced Corrupt Organization (RICO) statute. This NY Division is working on this investigation with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF), Suffolk County Police Department and the Nassau County Police Department.

The Pagans are an Outlaw Motorcycle Gang (OMG) and are considered one of the FBI's "top-five" (the five largest OMGs). Additionally, the Pagans are a target of the FBI's National Gang Strategy (NGS), which addresses major domestic violent street gang/drug enterprises which are significant threats to the integrity of American society. The Pagans consider themselves "outlaws" of society. Their members engage in a variety of violent crime activities, including assault, robbery, rape, murder, prostitution, arson, bombings, burglary, extortion and drug trafficking.

On April 7, 1998, the New York Division executed arrest, search and seizure warrants at approximately 6:00 a.m. at various locations throughout the Division. Additionally, arrest and search warrants were executed in Philadelphia Division, Miami Division and Richmond Division. All warrants were executed without incident.

As a result of these warrants, 27 individuals were arrested in New York, 1 in Philadelphia, 1 in Miami and 1 in Richmond. Those arrested were members and/or associates of the POMC. These arrests include the National Vice President, Michael Desena, part of the Pagans national governing body. Investigation continues in New York and Miami in an effort to locate four individuals who are now listed as fugitives.

Additionally, searches were conducted at 23 locations. Twenty five (25) motorcycles, approximately \$8,000.00 in cash, approximately 100 firearms, along with numerous knives and other weapons were seized from the POMC.

This investigation resulted in the decimation of the remaining National Leadership of the Long Island Chapters of the POMC. This was the largest single arrest operation of POMC membership in United States history. While the individual charges vary, most relate to murder conspiracies against members of the Hell Angels Motorcycle Gang and the manager of a Huntington, New York exotic dance club. Additionally, extortion, assault and the use of a firearm in commission of a violent felony are also being charged.

At a press conference in New York on April 7, 1998, Assistant Director Lewis D. Schilaro and United States Attorney Zachary W. Carter, Eastern District of New York, announced that federal charges had been filed against 33 members and associates of the POMC. The defendants were charged with conspiracy to commit murder and assault, extortion, arson and other violent crimes.

United States Attorney Carter ended his remarks by stating " ...any romanticized notion of this group as fun loving rogue bikers must yield to evidence that Pagans engaged in serious acts of violence, including murder, conspiracy and arson."



In 1995, the Los Angeles Division in conjunction with the Los Angeles Police Department conducted an enforcement action against the Eight Trey Gangster Crips (ETGC) a violent street gang in Los Angeles, California. This enforcement action focused on an area of South Central Los Angeles that was suffering from an increase in violent criminal activity and allegedly controlled by the northside faction of the ETGC. Although comprising less than 1% of the population, the ETGC were responsible for 80% of the violent criminal activity within that neighborhood. This enforcement action involved the execution of 120 search warrants and the arrests of 61 individual. The individuals arrested were charged with violations ranging from robbery, burglary, violent assaults to drug trafficking. As a result of this enforcement action the crime rate in that neighborhood was reduced by 40%.

The next phase of the ETGC investigation focused on the interstate drug trafficking activities of Michael Withers, Brady Armstrong and their Mexican drug suppliers. Withers, Armstrong and their organizations were responsible for the interstate transportation and distribution of large quantities of rock cocaine, cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine and PCP to cities across the nation. Numerous sophisticated investigative techniques were utilized in this investigation to demonstrate how this criminal enterprise managed their violent drug trafficking enterprises.

On 11/18/97, in connection with the charging of 82 subjects, one of the largest national take downs in recent history occurred, involving more than 400 federal, state and local law enforcement officers/agents. The 82 subjects had been charge in connection with a multi-jurisdictional Safe Streets Task Force investigation targeting violent street gangs, their intermediary drug suppliers and ultimately their Mexican suppliers. Federal charges included drug trafficking, money laundering, firearms and operating a continuing criminal enterprise (CCE).

A total of 82 subjects were indicted. In Los Angeles, California 52 subjects were charged in 10 indictments and three subjects were charged in a criminal complaint. An additional, 11 defendants were charged in two indictments returned in St. Louis, Missouri. Sixteen more subjects were charged previously and prosecuted locally, of which eight have been convicted. A total of 82 subjects have been charged in this multi-agency, multi- Safe Streets Task Force investigation, spearheaded by SSTFs in Los Angeles, California and St. Louis, Missouri.

Sixty-seven federal arrest warrants were issued and 12 federal search warrants were executed in Los Angeles, California. Arrest warrants were executed in St. Louis, Missouri, Denver, Colorado, Dallas, Texas, Gastonia, North Carolina, Louisville, Kentucky, Toledo, Ohio, Jackson, Mississippi and San Diego, California.

These indictments represented the culmination of a two-year SSTF investigation targeting criminal enterprise components of this violent street gang based in Los Angeles, California, and St. Louis, Missouri. Included in the indictments were the Mexican supplier to these criminal enterprises.

Throughout this investigation the Safe Streets St. Louis Gang Task Force and the Safe Streets The Los Angeles Metropolitan Task Force on Violent Crime, Gang Task Force component, utilized an array of sophisticated investigative techniques.

This joint St. Louis Division and Los Angeles Division investigation has recorded the following seizures; \$477,000 in U.S. Currency, 10 firearms, 30 kilograms of cocaine, six kilograms of heroin, 25 pounds of marijuana, 11 ounces of methamphetamine, one half kilogram of rock cocaine, five gallons of hydriodic acid, 200 lbs. of red phosphorous, 24 gallons of methanol and one half ton of iodine.

According to the DEA, the half ton of iodine seized on 03/07/97, would have produced more than 350 pounds of methamphetamine with an estimated street value of more than \$2.1 million. The street value of the above drugs seized is believed to be over \$3,000,000. To date, drug proceeds in the amount of \$390,000 have been seized relating to this investigation. The above drug and money seizures in conjunction with wiretap conversations will enable the LA Division to charge approximately fifty subjects with a wide range of drug trafficking, money laundering and conspiracy violations.

The financial investigation conducted on all of the indictable subjects thus far, is expected to result in the forfeiture of assets (houses, apartments, vehicles) worth in excess of \$2,000,000. Also, five subjects arrested during interdictions have been convicted on drug charges in state court.

- ◆ In Bridgeport and Hartford, Connecticut, two SSTFs, composed of seven FBI Agents and 15 police officers representing ten agencies, committed their investigative efforts and resources to an investigation involving the criminal activities of the Almighty Latin King/Queen Nation (ALKQN) and the Los Solidos (LS) street gangs. These investigative efforts, focused on the leadership and associate gang members of two street gangs. These investigations culminated in the arrests and indictments of over 50 ALKQN and 52 LS members and associates. Furthermore, 16 ALKQN and eight LS members were charged under the RICO statute, to include 13 homicides between the investigations. These were the first prosecutions that utilized the RICO statute for gang members in the District of Connecticut. Furthermore, the incarceration of these gang members had a measurable effect in reducing the violent criminal activity in these communities.

On March 13, 1997, United States Attorney for the District of Connecticut announced that the U.S. District Court had issued criminal complaints for 32 members and/or associates of the Latin Kings on federal drug conspiracy and firearms charges related to drug operations in New Haven, Norwalk and Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Personnel from the FBI-sponsored Bridgeport Safe Streets Task Force, Bridgeport, Connecticut arrested 25 members and associates of the Latin Kings. Additionally, criminal complaints were filed against an additional 6 defendants in state custody and one member of the organization is still a fugitive. U.S. Attorney Droney said that the arrests were the result of an outstanding cooperative investigation over the past year by the Bridgeport Safe Streets Task Force.

- ◆ The San Diego County District Attorney's Office has attributed 25% of all violent crime in San Diego to violent street gangs. The fact that San Diego shares a common border with Mexico has contributed to the growth in membership of San Diego's gangs by illegal aliens. This has injected an ever increasing element of violence into gang activity. Furthermore, San Diego gangs are increasingly evolving into violent drug enterprises and have aligned themselves with violent Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (MDTOs) such as the Arellano-Felix Organization (AFO).

In 1996, the San Diego Division's Safe Streets Task Force initiated an investigation into the Logan Heights street gang. The San Diego Division identified a component of this gang as a criminal enterprise gang that was closely aligned with the Arellano Felix Organization (AFO) also known as the Tijuana Cartel. The AFO is considered to be one of the most vicious, ruthless criminal organizations involved in smuggling drugs into the United States and their subsequent distribution onto American streets. The AFO has used Logan Heights gang members to murder rival drug traffickers, protect drug shipments and conduct other violent enforcement activity all in furtherance of this criminal enterprise.

In September 1997, following a two year SSTF violent street gang investigation, Ramon Arellano-Felix, widely recognized as the head enforcer of the AFO was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury seated in the Southern District of California, San Diego, California. Ramon Arellano-Felix was charged with conspiracy to import cocaine and marijuana. Because of the AFO's propensity for violence Ramon Arellano-Felix was placed on the FBI's Top Ten Most Wanted Fugitives List, in September 1997.

On February 5, 1998, a Federal Grand Jury seated in the Southern District of California, San Diego, California, returned a true bill indictment against 10 Logan Heights gang members. The three count indictment charged the gang members with assisting in violent enforcement operations for the AFO.

Charged as an overt act in the indictment was the 05/24/1993, murder of Cardinal Juan Posados-Ocampo, at the Guadalajara airport. Logan Heights gang members acting on the instructions of the AFO were attempting to murder a rival drug trafficker.

COMMUNITY OUTREACH

- ◆ Community Outreach is the portion of the Safe Streets Program which seeks to develop a partnership between law enforcement and community leaders to coordinate community resources and community action against violent crimes.

POLICE EXECUTIVE FELLOWSHIP

- ◆ As an extension of the Safe Streets Program, the FBI has established an executive fellowship for a management ranked police officer (lieutenant or above) who is detailed to FBI Headquarters with managerial elements of the FBI's Violent Crimes and Major Offenders Section on a six-month rotation basis.

A portion of the executive fellowship assignment involves working with the Department of Justice/Office of Justice Programs; Executive Office of Weed and Seed.

SAFE TRAILS

- ◆ On March 3, 1994, the FBI initiated Operation Safe Trails with the Navajo Department of Law Enforcement, Phoenix, Arizona. Safe Trails, a derivative of the FBI's Safe Streets Program, is exclusively designed to address major crime and child sexual abuse in Indian country. The FBI/Navajo Task Force is comprised of four FBI Special Agents and 12 Navajo Nation Department of Law Enforcement personnel.
- ◆ Twelve Navajo Department of Law Enforcement police officers attended the FBI Survival Awareness In-Service during June 1994. Survival Awareness training is designed for law enforcement personnel involved with the FBI's Safe Streets and/or Safe Trails Task Force concept.
- ◆ On April 1, 1995, FBI Salt Lake City, in conjunction with the Navajo Nation Department of Public Safety, entered into a Safe Trails Task Force on the Navajo Reservation in Utah. This task force targets the violent crime problem on the reservation, particularly child abuse, homicides, and youth gangs.

- ◆ On May 1, 1995, FBI Albuquerque, in conjunction with the Navajo Nation Department of Law Enforcement entered into a Safe Trails Task Force on the Navajo Nation in New Mexico. This task force targets the homicide, child sexual abuse and gang problems on the Navajo Reservation.
- ◆ On July 1, 1996, FBI Las Vegas, along with the Nevada Division of Investigation initiated a Safe Trails Task Force. The primary objective of this task force is to identify and investigate the violent criminal activity occurring on eight colonies and eight Indian Reservations in northwestern Nevada. Task force targets violent criminal activity to include, but not limited to child sexual abuse, murder, rape, drug abuse/drug distribution, and gang activity.
- ◆ All three FBI offices which have a portion of the Navajo Nation in their territory, now have a Safe Trails Task Force in operation.

SAFE STREETS TASK FORCE SUMMARY TASK FORCE BREAKDOWN

FUGITIVE TASK FORCES (FTF): 23

FTF are responsible for locating and apprehending the most sought after federal and state violent fugitives.

VIOLENT CRIME TASK FORCES (VCTF): 50

VCTF address street gang and drug related violence including bank robbery, armed robbery, kidnaping, extortion, murder for hire, firearms violations, RICO violations, and violent offenses that fall within the Interstate Transportation in Aid of Racketeering statutes and Hobbs Act violations.

VIOLENT CRIME/GANG TASK FORCES (VC/GTF): 41

VC/GTF target violent street gangs and their associates responsible for gang-related criminal activity. Additionally, VC/GTFs place a specific emphasis on the identification of the major domestic violent street gangs/drug enterprises which pose significant threats to the integrity of our society. VC/GTFs pursue these gangs through sustained, proactive, multi-divisional, coordinated investigations under Federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization; and Continuing Criminal Enterprise Statutes.

VIOLENT CRIME/FUGITIVE TASK FORCES (VC/FTF): 33

VC/FTF address both fugitive and street gang and drug related violence.

INTERSTATE THEFT MAJOR OFFENDERS TASK FORCES (ITMO): 15

ITMO Task Forces target violent major theft groups to include armed truck hijackings, armed automobile hijackings gangs and major jewelry robbery rings.

**SAFE STREETS TASK FORCES
FEDERAL PARTICIPANTS**

BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND FIREARMS 37

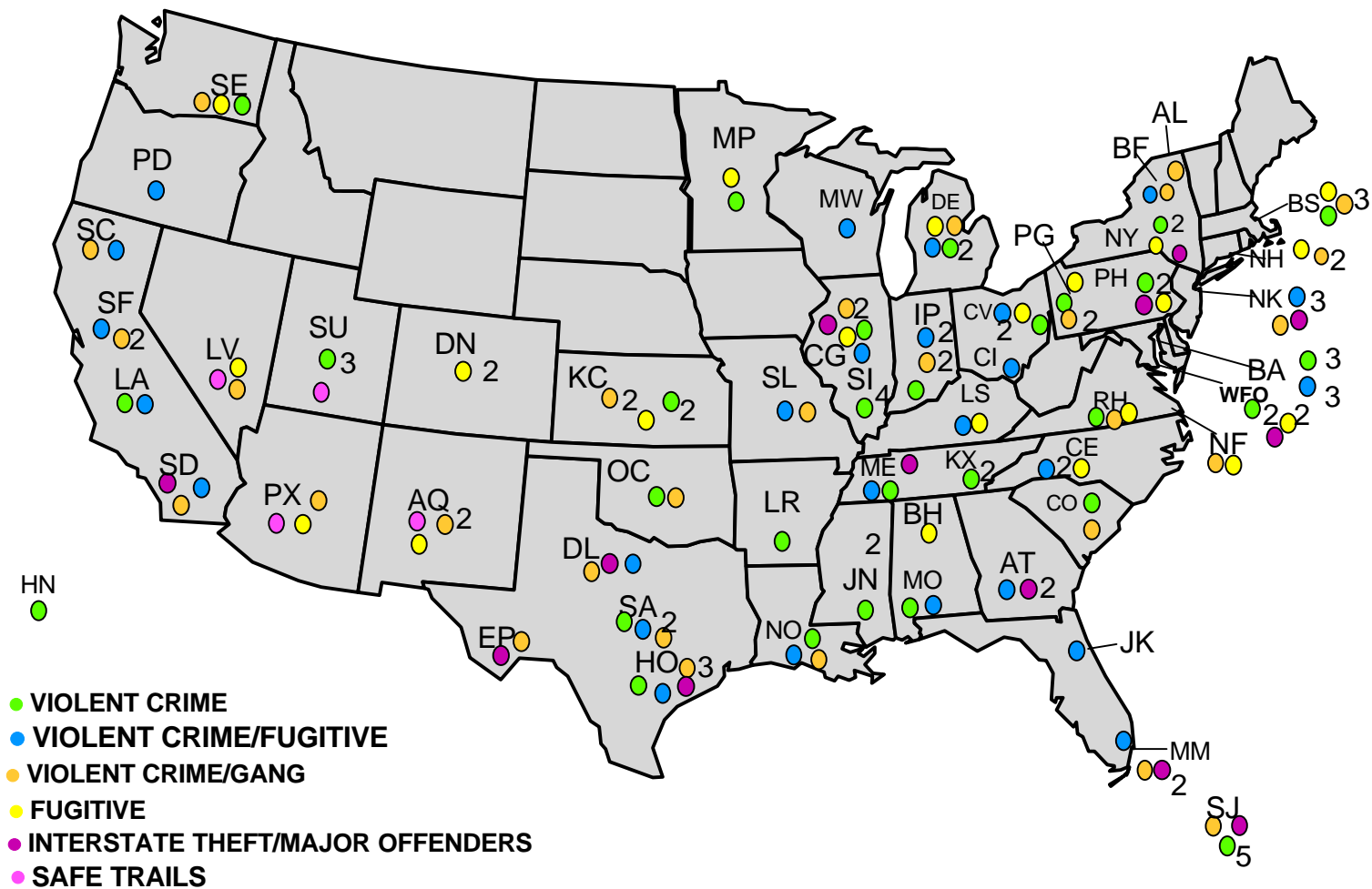
DRUG ENFORCEMENT AGENCY 24

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE 57

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE 7

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE 9

SAFE STREETS TASK FORCES



SAFE STREETS TASK FORCES

FIELD OFFICES - 54

FUGITIVE TASK FORCES 23

VIOLENT CRIME TASK FORCES 50

VIOLENT CRIME/FUGITIVE TASK FORCES 33

VIOLENT CRIME/GANG TASK FORCES 41

***INTERSTATE THEFT/
MAJOR OFFENDERS TASK FORCES*** 15

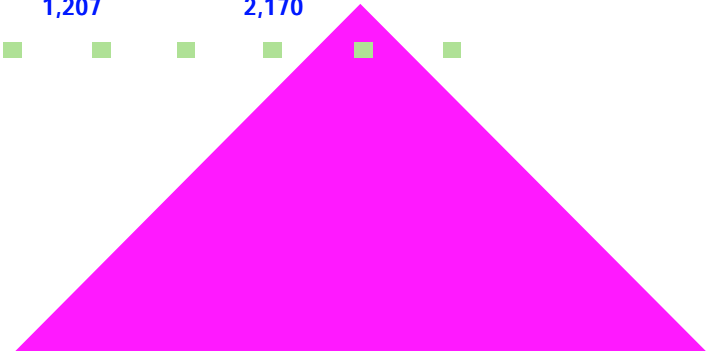
TOTAL NUMBER OF TASK FORCES 162



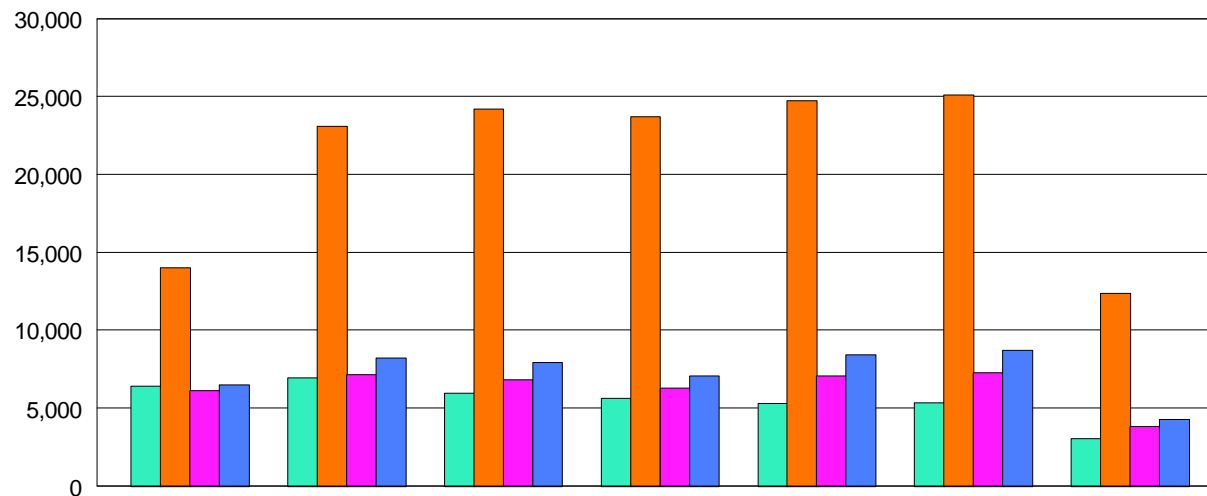
SAFE STREETS TASK FORCE PERSONNEL ASSIGNED



	<u><i>SPECIAL AGENTS</i></u>	<u><i>OTHER FEDERAL</i></u>	<u><i>STATE & LOCAL</i></u>	<u><i>TOTALS</i></u>
<u><i>FUGITIVE</i></u>	78 255	33	144	
<u><i>VIOLENT CRIME</i></u>	324	74	405	803
<u><i>VIOLENT/CRIME/GANG</i></u>	155	53	341	549
<u><i>VIOLENT CRIME/FUG</i></u>	138	19	197	354
<u><i>MAJOR OFFENDERS</i></u>	86	3	120	209
<u><i>TOTALS</i></u>	781	182	1,207	2,170



VIOLENT CRIMES AND MAJOR OFFENDERS SECTION PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS



	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Complaints	6417	6929	5948	5620	5292	5354	3023
Arrests	14019	23109	24194	23718	24732	25078	12384
Indt/Infos	6113	7174	6801	6279	7075	7283	3840
Conv/Ptds	6473	8224	7919	7061	8407	8713	4271

Figures for FY 98 are based on 1st & 2nd qtr statistics which are accumulated through the Integrated Statistical Reporting and Analysis Application. Reporting period 10/1/97 through 3/31/98.